

Problem 12334

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Proposed by F. Stanescu (Romania).

Let f be a real-valued function on $[0, 1]$ with a continuous second derivative. Assume that $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$, $f''(0) \neq 0$, and $0 < f'(x) < 1$ for all $x \in (0, 1]$. Let x_1, x_2, \dots be a sequence with $0 < x_1 \leq 1$ and with

$$x_{n+1} = f\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k\right)$$

for $n \geq 1$. Prove $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \ln(n) = -2/f''(0)$.

Solution proposed by Roberto Tauraso, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy.

Solution. We first note that for any $x \in (0, 1]$, by the Mean Value Theorem, there is $t \in (0, x) \subset (0, 1]$ such that

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = f'(t)(x - 0) = f'(t)x.$$

From $0 < f'(t) < 1$, it follows that $0 < f(x) < x$, and therefore the sequence $(x_n)_n$ is contained in $(0, 1]$. Moreover, by letting $z_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$, we have that $0 < z_n \leq 1$, and

$$z_{n+1} = \frac{nz_n + x_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{nz_n + f(z_n)}{n+1} < \frac{nz_n + z_n}{n+1} = z_n.$$

Hence the decreasing and bounded sequence $(z_n)_n$ is convergent to a limit $L \in [0, 1]$. By the Stolz-Cesàro Theorem and the continuity of f , we find

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \stackrel{SC}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_n) = f(L).$$

Thus L is the only fixed point of f in $[0, 1]$, i. e. $L = 0$.

Since, by assumption, $f(x) = x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$, with $f''(0) \neq 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} z_{n+1} &= \frac{nz_n + f(z_n)}{n+1} = \frac{nz_n + z_n + o(z_n)}{n+1} = z_n(1 + o(1)), \\ x_n &= f(z_{n-1}) = z_{n-1}(1 + o(1)) = z_n(1 + o(1)). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, by the Stolz-Cesàro Theorem (note that $1/z_n$ is a strictly monotone and divergent sequence),

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \ln(n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{z_n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{1/z_n} \stackrel{SC}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+1) - \ln(n)}{\frac{1}{z_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{z_n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})z_{n+1}z_n}{z_n - z_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{z_n^2}{n}(1 + o(1))}{z_n - \frac{nz_n + f(z_n)}{n+1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_n^2(1 + o(1))}{z_n - f(z_n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_n^2(1 + o(1))}{-\frac{f''(0)}{2}z_n^2(1 + o(1))} = -\frac{2}{f''(0)}. \end{aligned}$$

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